I first left my home, which was in a counsels prevail. small town in the interior of the State. an Abouttonist in the neignormood was public meeting on Gresse Tete, caused This quiet of the popular voice, in a crisis years, I returned and learned that there by the election of Lincoln. were a few in the vicinity. In 1856, I again, and for the last time, visited the land of my fathers, and to my surprise and sorrow, found not only my native town, but the entire county, almost entirely Abolitionized-horse, foot and dragoons, they had gone over to the Those whom the gods wish to enemy. destroy they first make mad." I tell you, Mr. President, those people are mad, but there is method in their madness, and their combinations are so systematized, so skillfully arranged, that we cannot tell in what shape, or at what time they may swoop down upon us. The election of Lincoln has unloosed their prison doors, and we know not how soon we may have to receive them. Talk to me about asking pledges, or guarantees, or amendments from such people; they would give them, and trample them under their feet as soon as given. You might as well attempt to turn back the waters of the Mississippi from their onward course to the undulating waves of the Gulf of Mexico, or stay the sun in its course through the firmament, as to check them in their mad career. Sir, the only remedy is one usually applied in connection with the treatment of lunatics-lock them up, not within the four walls of a prison, but upon their own soil, Say to them that we will no longer have dealings with madmen, and, to use the language of one of their own orators in one of his phillipies as which, these times, are particularly valgainst us, they would, like the scorpion, "sting themselves to death." In no way can we protect or secure ourselves, except by separation. If we wait for this until after the inauguration of Lincoln, his army of office-holding ap-pointees, with their swarms of clerks, will be scattered throughout the South They will necessarily be in daily communication with us and our slaves; and how long would it be before insurrections would be rife in the land. would then have to fight, not only the foe in our front, but one in our midst. But admit, for the sake el argument, that Lincoln, with all the leaders of all the parties North combined, were to honestly desire to have carried out, they are opposed to us. Penalties for a violation of these pledged might be named, but they would be dead letters. You cannot execute a law in opposition to public sentiment. Admit further, that every thing should go on smoothly for a term after the election of Lincoln, within twelve months after his inauguration, by bringing to bear their Emigrant Societies and their underground railroads, they will have populated with ber of New States to give them a majority in the Senate; then with a working majority in both Houses, and a Black Republican President, they will, in accordance with their previously announced determination, introduce a bill abolishing slavery in the States, which you please, that the passage of such a estate of Mr. Vertees, below Bayou Goula, law, would, by us, be pronounced unclaimed, as it would be in some shape, to our servile population; that by a majority of all the people of all the States in Congress assembled, they have been declared to be free. I leave it for you to imagine the scenes that would then be enacted. Again, why should we continue with such people? of what benefit are they to us? We pay into the Treasury millions of dollars in the shape of an ad valorem duty upon imports for the protection purely of Northern manu-Northern importers millions of dollars in the shape of profits on their impor-

Why should use do this? Can we not open a direct trade with the nations of the world, and bring hither our own goods? We may have to import to pay import duties in some shape, in order to defray the expenses of our own Southern Government, but the money so paid will be distributed among our own people. We can grow every thing we want to eat; we can manufacture every thing we want to wear. We grow among other things, an article, the supply of which if shut off twelve months, would cause such a howl to be sent up in Europe as would shake every throne to its foundation, and drive into starvation the operatives in the manufacturing towns of New England.

In the name of common sense then, with all these elements of success, prosthe continuation of a compact, the bene- Jas. N. Brown, Baq., of Manchac.

. be faithfully carried out! fits of which are all poured into the laps

and promise until the final resurrection you since I have reached the years of such as that apparent notabless attande of believe they would cease their efforts friendless, and you aided me, taked the State of New York, and claim to ened eyes and a broken heart, make my know something of her people. When pilgrimage to some land where other

The above remarks were made at a follow.

W P BRADEURN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PLAQUEMINE:

Saturday, December 1, 1860.

night at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of perfect-ing the organization, and when those among croment. But the attitude now assumed by form a volunteer military company, and surely ges of many years' standing - not by a Govthere are plenty of young men amongst us crament, its laws or its agencies, against any with the spirit to do this.

Memono, of the Herrille; Mr. J. P. Mew. tion-not from any injury which our local FORD, of the Laurel Hill; Mr. ALCE GRASS, laws, manufactures or products do them, for of the Powell; Mr. Jas. Flower, of the Golden Age: and Mr. GEO. WILKINSON. uable to country editors

Theo, Johnston the first gentlemen who ad- highest of virtues and noblest of deeds to run plies equally to nations as to individuals. dressed such meeting, and the first (whatever off our slaves, embitter their minds against the consequences) to counsel immediate set their masters, stir up service in-increation, like plain and pulpatic. Secession is not Distribution cossion and a Southern Confederacy. It was our dwellings and poison our wells! - and it, in on this occasion that the first proposition of currying out this code of murality and valor. States in council; and without secession, the this kind in the State was embraced in a rose. a life occasionally paid the forfeit, it acose as lution-the first call made for an extra session come forward with pledges which they of the Legislature-and here the first military the spirit of Washington was infamous! company was raised in the State in view of would be valueless, because the masses the "irrepressible conflict" More than all law," egregious, preposterous as it was-m this-if anything more is wanting to evince violation of all sense, reason and right-its the patriotism of our people-Jos. H. Stock traitorous and perfidious promulgators knew ley, of Plaquemine, (on the part of our citi their was nothing better to star up the pas zens, not the citizens of Brashear,) gave the sions of the ignorant masses than to start order for the first State Flag that was made! some politico religious hobby, calculated to So, the people of Iberville will have the first arouse their fanaticism and unite them in ac gallows or deserve the first monument.

THE STATE FLAG.—Some sixty dollars have been subscribed here, and forwarded to keep up and prosecute every species of slave their lazaroni, a sufficient portion of our New Orleans by Mr. Jos. H. STOCKLEY, for the Northwestern Territory, to enable them purpose of procuring for our town a State to bring into the Union a sufficient num- Fiag, appropriately ornamented, &c. But it appears the above sum was not sufficient for the one directed to be made, and which we believe is now finished. It will require some \$60 more, which we presume will be readily furnished by our citizens.

after having passed both Houses, would be signed by the President. Admit, if A. Smith, the enterprising manager of the SOUTH AMERICAN CANE SUGAR,-Mr. W. that the passage of such a estate of Mr. VENTRESS, below Bayou Goula, constitutional; yet, with the fact pro- with the following inscription upon the pack age: "This sugar was made from the South American cane, about the 18th of October last. I think, if planted in old land, it ma reign of fanaticism . Id have long since tures equally as soon as our common cane." This sugar is very white, has a fine crystaline appearance, and cannot fail to class A. No. 1.

THE BENEFIT OF EVEN INTENDING TO AD VERTISE.-This fact was clearly established on Wednesday last. On that day a young gentleman came into our office, stating that facturers. We pay into the coffers of he had the day previous lost a double cased gold hunting watch, and wished us to advertise it. All right, said we, and he took his leave. But he had not been gone fifteen min utes, before the finder entered, upon a similar errand. Fortunately, the watch had fallen into the hands of a gentleman, who found it "kicking" in the common. So, the end of it free of expense, and just in time to wind her up-and all through his alacrity in coming to our office to advertise it.

> MELANCHOLY DEATH .- We learn from the Picayune, that the Academy of Mr. Mc-Nair, near Summit, Miss., a flourishing insti-

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY of the wantiwind which fanaticism has stirred

the Republic, and which have led to the present difficulties which so turn nonly threaten or forebode a dissolution of the Union, are of a peculiar and mournful character. It is not the injury nor the injustice which arise from THE MINUTE MEX. - It will be recol- an over taxed people-from batch an unequal lected that an adjourned meeting of the Mi- laws-from Government persecution or parts note Men takes place at the Court House to julity-or from any of the causes which have them who desire to do so can take steps to the South, is the result of wrongs and outre rights. but they are the origin and action of a major THANKS, GENTLEMEN .- Our heartiest raty of the people of one section of such Gothanks are due to our friends, Mr. En. vernment against the people of another seca saint in the next, in comparison to which

> Absurd as was this doctrine of the "higher quiring the reins of Government and despuding and lowering the pride of the South; and until that time came, it was their interest to agitation and wrong.

Our people and their Representatives, from their respect and devotion to the Union, were unwilling, so long as their unnatural enemies were not in power, to do ought than remonstrate, in the face of the most outrageous in sults and injuries. Emboldened by the ease lifted the fugitive slave law, they became bol Had the President, at the first attempt to car ry in force this law, done what he swore to do, execute the laws, and execute them though blood should incarnadine the earth and a thou sand States should totter to their centre, Lincoln would not now be President, and the passed. But here Government faltered, where to falter was to perish, and the consequences are before the world. Well, the prize for which the fanatics struc-

gled was attained. They won the Govern ment by the vote of their section. The South at last began to comprehend its true position, and began to act in obedience to the demands of its destiny.

To those who would hope against hope, w would refer them to the declaration of the chief vol. 1, p. 99,) we find the following language: of the Black Republicans, that this Union "MEST be all slave or all free!"

Are there any so credulous as to believe was that the young man got his watch again, relinquish its principles and wipe out its programme? Are there any who believe that the take? For reasons over which there is a veil, these kind of men actually desire disunion,-But with eight more free States, now in pro. all our strength, to maintain and defend our cess of incubation-States not only free, but common liberties. Let them be examined tution of learning for boys, was set on fire by States pledged through their sixteen Senat rs with liberality becoming brethren and fellowsome unknown person on the night of the 24th and their quota of Representatives, to the de citizens, surrounded by the same imminent inst., and totally con-umed; sad to relate, says struction of slavery, are there any amongst dangers, contending for the same illustrious the above paper, "one of the pupils, Master us who believe that our grievances and our prize, and deeply interested in being forever J. M. Brown, an orphan, whose brother is a wrongs, as possessors of slave property, will bound and connected together by ties the planter near New River, was, we regret to grow less? With no President in the future amost intimate and dissoluble."

and the right of superment of new property. Congress, typics aring the States as co-equals,

bound to demand, and it is one of those inscribe vet not a word felt from the leps of any one ed upon the first hanner ordered by the peo-ple of Louisiana in the present cross, which calling in question, the status of slaves as honor belongs to the spirited citizens of our property. own petriot c town. These alternatives are- On the 31st of July, and 1st of August,

"EQUALITY IN THE UNION," OF, "INDERSUPERCE OUT OF IT!"

Slavery or Dissolution of the Union? We in determining questions in the United States are all for Union to a man, but not at the in Congress assembled, each State should price or the sacr fice required.

The question then is glaringly before ussuch is the very life of the North, but upon the time for action has arrived -- the voices of the flowsy, inexcusable and fanatical ground, the people of six sovereign sister States have Golden Age; and Mr. Geo. Wilkinson, the Basy, in xensor and make the days of the of the Grosse Tete, for their favors in "Inquisition," when prevailed a "ingher law". Secole?" Is she with us? Shall we neet that shape of the latest New Orleans papers, than the constitution and statutes of a nation question which these times, are particularly value.

-that there was a "faw," in the minds of Second 18 secon ward. Summer and their deluded followers, stamlessness of their honor, or shall we meet "nigher" than the Constitution itself and the attunidy, doubtingly, as men but shackled Good for Infaville!—On Grosse Tete Laws of the Federal Congress; which took in this parish, the first meeting was held in them, according to their self-inspired and enterprise of the Would we stand alone, poised by this State to express the indignation consequent upon Lincoln's election, and to prepare a sin, that it was cond-mined by God, that or observe on the other? This is the coward's for coming events—Col. R. A. Stewart the nation could flourish and no people be saved.

first President, and Col. Stewart and Colonel which permitted it; that it was among the of mour is always the line of orry. It ap-

> -without the first, we cannot meet our sister North could not be brought to the true under standing of her pertions position, nor be made to prese ve the Union if she could.

We cannot shroud these conclusions, which due toffeet on and observation have brought to our mond, and these conclusions, we bemove, are those of most enths of our people,

The hour has arrived, and we cannot evade et if we would. Driven to the very brink of the stream by yielding and receding from one injury after another, what is to be done now f A few cravens, perhaps, with a false patriotism in their mouths and palor in their hearts, shudder at the prospect ahead, and would, if they dure, preach retreat, and lov to the lap of peaceful luxury while the hour lasts ---The truly brave, the high souled, the firm of speech and of purpose, the steel-clad in resolution, seeing nothing, as they turn their head-, but submission and slavery--loss of in which, as States and individuals, they nulor never the Rubicon must be crossed, the'

> They were patriots who lately went with the States of Italy in their redemption and freedom-but he was a greater patriot who moved the States themselves!

1 For the Gazette & Sentinel. Slaves Acknowledged to be Property by all the Framers of the Con-

On the 17th of November, 1777, Congress

"Permit us then earnestly to recommend viewed under a sense of the difficulty of concommunities, under a conviction of the absolute necessity of limiting all our counsels and

say, consumed in the fire." This lad was, friendly to the South, in addition to the dark How, then can it be asserted that the States perity and greatness within our reach, say, consumed in the fire." This lad was, at our very doors, should any one desire doubtless, the son of our late fellow citizen, and portentious clouds hanging over and ob- were not sovereign, in the face of this express

Las lied to you repeatedly will of our enemies, and who use them as weapons against us? I, for one, say as lunatic attempt an assault upon you, would you believe him if the promised not to renew the attack? So with our Saviour, upon the mountain when tempted by the evil one, "Get thee ised not to renew the attack? So with our Saviour, upon the mountain our Northern beople, they might pledge to the supported the season of ease, happiness and prosperity of the under the Cont of the control of a Continent which belong to the growth of the under the Control of the control of a Continent which fore that the "various sentences as the its nature. It is not the quiet which fore their a season of ease, happiness and prosperity of the under the Control of a Continent which fore their a season of ease, happiness and prosperity of the under the Control of the under the Control of a Continent which belong to the growth of the under the Control of a Continent which fore their assessment of ease, happiness and prosperity which belong to the under the Control of a Continent which forests of of a Continent which fore the tells a season of ease, happiness and prosperity of the under the Control of a brave and which belong to the under the Control of the under the Control of a brave and which belong to the under the Control of a brave and which belong to the under the Control of a brave and which belong to the under the Control of a brave and which belong to the under the Control of a brave and the regard to that under the Control of a brave and which belong to the under the Control of a brave and the regard to that the Control of a brave and which belong to the under the Control of a brave and the regard to that the Control of a brave and the regard to the control of a brave and the regard to that the Control of a brave and the regard to the control of a brave and the regard to the control of a brave and the regard to the control of a brave and the regard to the control of a brave and the regard to the control of a brave and the under the Cond out on - and the regal to that and speaking for them that the "various ty. Oh, we wish it wis! But it is a stillness natical wrongs, what are we to do? maintained this distinctive feature of soversuch as that apparent motionless attitude of In answer to this last intercogation, assume eighty? How can it be upheld, when in the of the dead, and I could not be made to manhood! I came among you poor and the elements just prior to the bursting of the mg it to originate from the necessities before very outset as even so in our present Constito destroy us. There are some who say and you clothed me, bithgry and you that when the decks of a vissel are being less fiction, whose salvation, they argue, de- to Congress are reserved to the States and harricane-such as that which may be imathat with an amended Constitution we fed me! All that I have and all that I have and all that I sprinkled with sand, to drank the blood of the peods upon nurrum! resay secret—we see the people," &c. Yet even now, may from the might yet be safe; these desired amendation in the ments will be granted, if demanded; but what would an an amended Constitution be worth, when, as the present one has been, reviled, denounced and violated.

State, shall determine to how their second and violated.

State, shall determine to Low their second and violated.

State, shall determine to Low their second and violated.

Sprinkled with sand, to draw the blood of the ments and to draw the three-back is the people, "&c. Yet even now, my from the coming action—such as that when the three-back is an other choic; and in doing so, we point to the guilant action of nobe South Carolina and for the order to "charge!" We would be glad be resister Sates of Georgia, Alabama, Texas, to believe otherwise, but we cannot. The date is to believe otherwise, but we cannot. The date is to believe otherwise, but we cannot a proposed and Arkansas, every one paid the people, "&c. Yet even now, my from the coming action—such as that when the three-back is a consolidated for the people," &c. Yet even now, my from the coming action—such as that when the three-back is an other choic; and in doing so, we point to the guilant action of nobe South Carolina and beginning of this Government to the guilant action of nobe South Carolina and the guilant action of no been, reviled, denounced and related.

I was born and reared, up to the time when I was eighteen years of age, in a soliness and in sorrow, with moist matter of no common-place, business tans unanomous voice of immediate secession—second. The only notes we have of the debates action. It is a terrible upsetting of the social, coss on before the manguration of Lincoln - in the Congress which framed these articles, political and pecuniary elements of a people. Without first having withdrawn from the Uni- are from the pen of Mr. Jefferson. They will and it is rare that anstehy and blood do not on, we could not legally or rightfully meet be found in Edious Debates, vol. 1, p. 193. in council our sister second States, for the Let us see how the Adams', the Chase's and so well calculated to excite the indignation of a true and gallant people, is caused by the so early assembling of Congress, and that of the S at- Conventions, which will some follow the Sate Conventions, which will some follow upon its here—and then tellows for the wantered for the wantere of action which her sister Southern States between the States, and it will be seen that have so promptly and patriotically taken. It these men were actuated by the highest sense a is therefore no use to squirm or squiggle in of patriot, sm, and although Northern as well as like a raven's wing over the forcest portion of the motter, one of two alternatives we are Southern men entered fully into the debate,

> 1777, "those articles were debated which de termined the proportion or quota of money, Can the first be obtained by waiting? Can which each State should furnish to the comit be obtained by threats? Nothing but as tion can bring the North to a sense of her peril and our rights.
>
> No characters were ever engraven more deeply or more indelibly on marble or brass than those which the prent state of political afforms stamp upon the fature—Abolition of Slavery or Dissolution of the Union? We have one role" upon the subject of the quota of money; " the first of these articles was expressed in the original draught in these

> > "All obarges of war and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare and allowed by the United States Assembly, shall be defraved out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several Colonies in proportion to the number of inhabitants of every age, sex and quality, except Indians not paying taxes in each Colony, a true account of which distinguishing the ichite inhabitants shall be taken and transmitted to the assembly of the United States," It will be seen that this Resolution including slaves, negroes, the question was one of taxation-Raising money to fall on each Colony in proportion to the inhabitants of every age, sex and quality, and let us see what both Northern and Southern men said on this occasion, touching slaves as property. Samuel P. Chase, of Maryland, a slave

not by the number of inhabitants of every condition, but by that of the "white inhabitan's." He admitted that Taxation should be Marie Arthemise Guidry, Admx., 29 always in proportion to property, that this was in theory the true rule, but that from a variety of difficulties, it was a rule which could never be adopted in practice, the value of property in every State could never be estimated just'y and equally. Some other measures for the wealth of a State must therefore be devised, some standard referred to, which would be more simple. He considered the number of inhabitants as a tolerably good criterion of property, and that this might always be obtained, he thought it the best mode which we could adopt, with one exception only; he observed that, negroes are they shout, in response to the bugle call, from property, and as such cannot be distinguished from lands or personalities held in those States where there are few slaces; that the surplus of profit which a northern farmer is able to lay by, he invests in cattle and horses, cent per annum, from the 20th January 18 whereas the Southern farmer lays out the and costs in cash on the day of sale, two same surplus in slares: there is no more reason, therefore, for taxing the Southern States on the 'armer's head, and on his slaves head, than the Northern ones on their farmers head and the head of their cattle, that the method proposed, would therefore tax the Southern States according to their numbers and their wealth conjunctly, while the Northern would be taxing on numbers only, that negroes in fact should not be considered as members of transmitted for the consideration of the res- the State, more than cattle, and that they pective Legislatures of the States, "a plan of proce no more interest in it; could the fact Confederacy, for securing the freedom, sov- that slaves were property be stated in broadereignty and independence of the United er terms, and that they should be placed upon States." In that plan (See Elliot's Debates, the same footing that we argue in the present day, that of "cattle and horses," and had it met not by a denial, but an express these articles to the immediate and dispass avowal and adoption of the whole position of sionate attention of the Legislature of the re- Mr. Chase's argument that slaves were propthat a party at the zenith of its power, would spective States. Let them be candidly re- erty, by Mr. John Adams, Sr., of Massachusetts, as true a patriot as ever lived, and vening in one general system, the various tinctured with none of the transcendental gramme? Are there any who believe that the hearts and fears of the leading Republicans can be touched by any position the South can ded in so many sovereign and independent disgrace to the name, by setting the ball of a Abolitionism in motion, which endangers the côte droite par lot No. 2, et sur le côte gauche safety of that Union his father underwent so many hardships, made so many sacrifices and exerted himself so manfully to sustain, bring about and accomplish. JEFFERSON.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

Our citizens must not forget the great show of the immortal DAN, which opens next Thursday with all his won-derful "one-horse" operations, one of which is that a ball cannot be shot into structing Southern hope, energy, enterprise declaration of the members of the Continental the hide of his hi-pop-pop-rhinoceros.

The Home Guards.

According to previous announcement, through placuids, a public meeting was held at the Oaks, on Saturday evening the 24th inst. It was one of the latgest and most unanimous in sentiment that was ever held at this place before. Hop-

Freedent, Adoless Hebrat Thomas C. Brown, Paul A. Hebert, kandali McGayoos, Edward LeBlan, Flerre Richan Secretaries
T. Rodel, h Verbook, Frank W. Goodwyn,
Luns S. Halin,

Hon. Charles A. Broole moved that a com-Hon. Charles A proof moves main com-mittee of five be appointed by the chair, to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair appointed the following gentlemen on said committee - Hon Charles A Brusio, James A. Richard, coseph O. Terrell, Maximidian Lelliane, Cel x Roth

Taximitian LeBlane, t'elix Both.
The committee then refired. During their abone Gen. 6. S. Roiseau and Mark A. Estevan and were called upon, and who came torward, inductions seed the meeting for upwards of two

the present alarming condition of the country. 2. Reschool. That in the present emergency

3. Resolved. That we recommend the namey tames A Pritchard, is was further resolved

Thomas C. Rodolph Verbos, proposed the names of James A. Pritchard for First Lieutenant, and Thomas C. Brown for Second Lieutenant, who were both unanimously elected
T. Rodolph Verbos, moved that this com-

pany should be called the "Home Guards," which on motion, of Hon C. A. Brusle, the meeting adjourned to meet again next Saturday afterno be first inst., at 3 o'clock

In this town, on Sanday, Nov. With, about

11 o'clock & M., MARIE ROSINA RICHARD,

New Advertisements.

A Good competant leadure in the 5th School November 14, 1869.

OTICE is given to all having claims against the succession of James W. Fiper, intely deceased in this parish, to present the same without delay to Mrs. Sasan Pipes, hunz, representing said estate, or to her undersigned counsel at Baton Rouge.

SAM'L. P. GRAVES State, "moved that the quotas should be fixed

STATE OF LOUISIANA-PARIER OF STATE OF LOUISIANA-PARIER. Barthelmy Perron, Adm.

No. 1382
BY virtue of a writ of scizure and sale to me directed from the Honorable the Sixth District Court of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of Therville, issued in the seized and will offer at public sale, to the highest and last bidder,

SATURDAY, 5th day of JANUARY next 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court Hone of this Parish, the following described and mortgaged property, to w t:

Lot No. one, measuring searchty three feet in from by one hundred and eighteen feet is depth, bounded as to lows, in front by Short street, in the rear by lot of James Carlin, on the right by lot No. two, and on the left side by Pipkin street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon being and belonging, to pay and satisfy the sum of two hundred dollars. 1861, with 8 per cent interest per annual from the 20th January 1861, till paid; two hundred dollars payable on the 23d January 1862, with 8p r cent interest per annum from the 20th January 1862, till paid, and the balance of said price, if there be any, payable in

cash, on the day of sale.

Parish of Iberville, Nov. 28th 1860.
dect THEO. BLANCHARD, Sheriff.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE-PAROISI Marie Arthémise Guidry, Admx., s. Barthelmy Perron, Admr. No. 1382

En vertu d'un ordre de saisie et vente a mei adressé par l'Hon'ble. Cour du 6èune. Distrid Judiciaire en et pour la paronsse d'l'herville, land dans la cause ci-dessus intitulée et numératée. J'ai soisie et J'exposerai en vente publique au plus offrant et dernier enchérasseur, SAMEDI le 5 JANVIER prochain,

1860, à 11 heures, s. m., à la maison de cour de cette paroisse, les proprietes ci-après décrites et hypothéqués, savoir : Lot No. 1, mesurant soixante trieze pieds de

par la rue Pipkin, ensemble avec toutes les Batisses et ameliorations qui s'y trouvent et y appartiennent, pour payer et satisfaire à le e de deux cent pinstres avec interet 8 pour cent par au du 20 Janvier 1860, et le frais comptant le jour de la vente. Deux contrais comptant le jour de la vente. Deux contrais pastres payable le 23 Janv. 1861, avec interà 28 pour cent par an du 20 Janvier 1861, jusqu'à paiement. Deux cents piastres payable 28 Janvier 1862, avec 8 pour cent d'interès 20 Janvier 1860, avec 1860, du 20 Janvier 1862, jusqu' à paiement, et le balance du prix d'adjudication, s'il en rolle,

payable comptant le jour de la vente. THEO. BLANCHARD, ShériL

Paroisse d'Iberville, le 28 Nov., 1850. fect